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The Evening Herald

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HEAVY FIRING HEARD ALONG ENGLISH COAST NEWS EXPECTED OF IMPORTANT NAVAL BATTLE RUSSIANS WIN WAY THROUGH HILLS TO PLAINS OF HUNGARY

Petrograd Asserts That Opposition in Carpathians Has Been Overcome and Austrians Retreating in Defeat.

GERMANY SEND NO AID
TO HARD-PRESSED ALLY

French and German Official Reports Indicate French Aggressive Has Gained Little in Western Front.

London, April 12, (11:10 a. m.) —Reports are current here that heavy firing is taking place at sea off Scarborough, indicating that some kind of a naval engagement is in progress.

London, April 12, (12:30 p. m.) —The Harrison Line steamer Wayfarer has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine according to a message received in London by a news agency. Details of the incident are lacking.

Another message from Liverpool says the Wayfarer has not gone down but that she is making for Queenstown in tow. The vessel was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands, according to this report.

The owners of the Wayfarer confirm the statement that she has been struck by a torpedo and is being towed into Queenstown. They are not aware of any casualties on board.

London, April 12, (1:27 p. m.) —No official information yet has been vouchsafed concerning the naval engagement reported to have taken place off the coast of Norway. While awaiting details of this action, the British public has been kept interested by the news of sounds of firing off Scarborough on the east coast, the scene of one of the most sensational of the German naval raids.

France continues to report progress in the Argonne and beyond the Meuse. At the same time the French authorities admit that the German counter-attacks have been exceedingly fierce and that one resulted in the recapture of a trench. At Eparges the French have advanced beyond the positions captured by them April 9. Paris admits also that the Germans have recovered some ground temporarily lost by them between Pont-a-Mousson and St. Mihiel, but even there the French claim to hold most of their gains.

The fighting in the Carpathians continues along a 70-mile front with apparently undiminished vigor, with Russia claiming to have repulsed a determined counter-offensive on the part of the Austrians and the Germans.

On the eastern flank the Russians are drawing near to Uzok pass. If they carry this position they will command another easy road to Hungary.

RUSSIAN ARMIES FINALLY ADVANCE INTO HUNGARY

Lemberg, Galicia, Sunday, April 11, (Via Petrograd, April 12, 12 noon, and via London, 12:30 p. m.) —The Russian armies, according to dependable information reaching Lemberg, have made successful advances along the wide front from Barfield to the south, the greatest gain being in the direction of Gammon.

At this point the Russians descended the southern slope of the Carpathians, forcing the Austrians back with heavy losses to the line between Medzibohr and Smolnik. At the same time the Russians advanced along the line between Dukla Svednik, where the Austrians, unable to make a serious defense, abandoned their stores and transport in their retreat.

GERMANY HAS SENT NO AID TO AUSTRIAN DEFENDERS

Petrograd, April 12, (12:30 p. m., via London, 1:45 p. m.) —There are still no indications that the Germans have sent further reinforcements to the Austrians in the Carpathians, notwithstanding the fact that the German forces along the Niemen river, in the north near the East Prussian frontier, appear to be weakening. For this reason, Russian staff officers believe that German troops from the north are being removed to some

ENGLISH "EYEWITNESS" SAYS SPIRIT OF GERMAN TROOPS IN WESTERN WAR THEATRE BROKEN

Official Observer Professes to See Beginning of End in Failure of the Germans to "Come Back" After Defeat in Engagement at Nueve Chapelle More Than Month Ago; Declares German Prisoners Tell of Disheartened Officers and Men.

London, April 12, 3:40 p. m.—"It is a significant fact that although a month has passed since the action at Nueve Chapelle, the enemy has made no attempt to retaliate in any quarter, but has remained inactive while we have established ourselves securely on the ground won," is a declaration made by the "eye witness" attached to British army headquarters on the continent in a communication dated April 9.

Continuing the writer says:

"Looking back over the past four months, it is instructive to note the gradual weakening of the German resistance on our front. Formerly an offensive action on our part was met with an immediate counter stroke. This is the first occasion in which the enemy has made no reply at all. This does not mean, of course, that the resistance is collapsing, but the Germans have none the less admitted that with the troops at their disposal on this front they are unable to avenge their defeat. Some light has been thrown lately on the conditions in the area behind the German lines which served to confirm the impression that the general situation is exciting great anxiety."

Referring to the condition bordering on panic which prevailed at Lillie during the fighting at Nueve Chapelle, this writer goes on to say:

"Both officers and men have openly expressed their uneasiness. Apparently a marked change began to occur in the morale of the German troops soon after Christmas. Till then they had been absolutely confident and extremely cheerful, but latterly this feeling has been steadily decreasing. German soldiers have told French civilians they recognize they would be overpowered by the masses of men England was going to place in the field and they have tried to persuade them that the English were equally bent on ruining France and that they would grab everything for themselves."

In conclusion the "eye witness" mentions the fact that the German war levy at Lillie, Roubaix and Tourcoing during the month of March amounted to 5,000,000 francs.

other part of the front.

No signs are evident of renewed activity on either side of the Vistula. The conclusion, accordingly, is drawn that the German troops will begin a new offensive movement from some other quarter. This attack is expected by the Russian staff from the direction of Cracow.

Thus far the only aid extended to the Austrians in the Carpathians appears to be that given by Bavarian frontier guards who were removed to the Austrian front.

Meanwhile the Russians are pushing ahead slowly through all the principal passes of the Carpathians except along the Stryi-Munkay line, where the Austrians are held entrenched.

GERMANY BRANDS A FEW MORE FALSEHOODS

Berlin, April 12, (By Wireless to Berlin.) —The war office announcement of today says:

"French attacks in the Argonne against the Combes position, in the Aisne forest and in the forest of Leprin all were repelled."

From Russian sources it is reported that the invasion of Hungary has begun. A dispatch from Lemberg, Galicia, says the Russians are advancing successfully along a wide front between Barfield and Uzok, descending the southern slope of the Carpathians and pressing back the Austrians. In the Dukla region also the Russians are said to have routed the Austrians, forcing them to abandon stores and transports in their retreat.

The Meuse-Moselle region is still the scene of the principal contest in the west. Although the French attacks have been made with increasing vigor, Berlin reports that virtually nothing has been accomplished by these tactics.

An official review of these operations contains the statement that the Germans have regained all the positions lost earlier in the fighting, with a few unimportant exceptions, and that the French have sustained extremely heavy losses.

London heard rumors today of another naval engagement off the English coast. It is said heavy firing was under way off Scarborough, one of the coast towns attacked by the German squadrons in its raid of several months ago.

"Inasmuch as an attack by the enemy resulted in the killing with bombs of three women in the open town of Muelheim, German bombs were dropped on the central group of fortifications at Namur."

"French officers who have been taken prisoners informed the German authorities that the cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, the galleries of the Louvre and the Hotel Des Invalides are being used for military purposes. They are equipped with searchlights, wireless apparatus and machine guns."

"In the German advance east from Mariampol nine Russian officers and 1,350 soldiers were taken prisoner. Four machine guns also were captured."

"The Russian authorities officially have circulated a report concerning the mutilation of Russian non-commissioned officers in the presence of German officers. This is an absurd falsehood and unworthy of discussion."

FRENCH REPORT SHOWS LITTLE NEW MOVEMENT

Paris, April 12, (Via London, 2:55 p. m.) —The French war office this afternoon gave out a report on the

(Continued on Page Two.)

BRITISH TARS TELL OF DARING RUN OF RAIDER WILHELM

Hundreds of British Sailors Line Decks of Ships and Cheer as Prisoners of German Boat Are Released.

PRECIDENT IN ETEL CASE TO BE FOLLOWED

Government Will Keep Close But Secret Tab on Time Allowance of Latest Ship to Find Safety.

Newport News, Va., April 12.—How the German merchant raider Kronprinz Wilhelm, which came into this port Sunday morning, was chased by British warships after midnight Saturday and barely escaped capture was described today by officers of British merchant vessels destroyed by the Wilhelm in the south Atlantic.

Shortly before noon the sixty-one British officers and men of the steamers Tamar and Coley were taken from the Wilhelm aboard a tug and rushed down the river to the British shore ship Cassandra, which will sail later today for Glasgow.

The harbor was lined with British merchant ships as the captives of the German raider were released, and as their tug steamed by hundreds of British sailors lined the decks of their ship and cheered.

When the liberated British tars reached the Cassandra's dock, they tossed the remnants of their luggage aboard and danced around like schoolboys.

"Did we see British warships Saturday night?" said W. J. Gow, chief engineer of the steamer Coley, sunk in the south Atlantic, March 25.

"We certainly saw one and heard others. I saw one about midnight way off on the horizon and she was chasing us from midnight on until we reached safety in the Virginia Capes about 3 o'clock Sunday morning."

"Did we see British warships Saturday night?" said W. J. Gow, chief engineer of the steamer Coley, sunk in the south Atlantic, March 25.

"Our escape to this port was marvelous. We were running with all lights out and at top speed from 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, when we headed directly west."

The British captives related how they were forced by Lieutenant Captain Thierfelder of the Wilhelm to sign a pledge that they would not participate in the war against Germany if released.

"We all signed the pledge under duress," said A. E. Williamson, second officer of the Tamar, "but because it was taken under duress we don't propose to keep the pledge. We are going back home to do whatever our country calls upon us to do."

Masters of the British ships made statements to Collector of Customs Hamilton on the destruction of their ships. Both were sunk by shots from the Kronprinz Wilhelm's guns. The Coley, the last ship sunk by the raider, was destroyed in 30-20 west, about 100 miles south of the equator, on March 25. The Tamar met her about 100 miles farther south on March 25. The officers declared that the Prinz Wilhelm did not go south of this point.

Those injured with the Parsons were Roy A. H. Thompson, Chicago; George H. Osborn, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Harry E. Parrot, Chicago; Charles F. Tew, Greeley, Colo.; William Diff, Denver, and Samuel H. Shields, Denver.

The Parsons are members of the firm of Parsons, Son and Company, with offices in Chicago and New York. The charge is that the bonds were sold on the representations that the project was completed and that profits on the investment would be speedy. Federal officials said that the work was not finished when these representations were made.

Those injured with the Parsons were Roy A. H. Thompson, Chicago; George H. Osborn, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Harry E. Parrot, Chicago; Charles F. Tew, Greeley, Colo.; William Diff, Denver, and Samuel H. Shields, Denver.

The indictments were returned in court Saturday but were suppressed for service.

Giff and Shields, alleged financiers of the company, are charged with conspiracy. The others are charged both with conspiracy and of using the mails to defraud.

INVESTIGATION UNDER WAY

Denver, April 12.—Alleged failure to warn prospective bond purchasers that litigation between Wyoming and Colorado over the water of the Big Laramie threatened their supply of water, resulted in the indictment of John Farson, Jr., William Farson, Charles F. Tew and others connected with the Greeley-Poudre Irrigation district, according to William McHenry, postoffice inspector in charge of the Denver district.

McHenry and his assistants began an investigation of the company last December.

The Greeley-Poudre project comprises about 122,000 acres in northern Colorado. In order to provide sufficient water for the irrigation of the tract the company projected a tunnel from the Big Laramie river. This tunnel, if constructed, would divert water which now is available for irrigation in Wyoming, and the state of Wyoming brought suit against the state of Colorado to prevent the diversion.

According to the federal authorities the promoters of the company, in advertising their bonds, stated that they had an abundance of water, failing to mention the Wyoming-Colo-

RIGGS NATIONAL DECLARES TREASURY DEPARTMENT SEEKS TO RUIN ITS BUSINESS

Washington, April 12.—The Riggs National bank, the largest financial institution in Washington, today began legal proceedings against Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller of the Currency Williams to compel them to desist from alleged efforts to ruin its business.

Temporary and permanent injunctions were asked from the District of Columbia supreme court against these officials. The bill of complaint alleges that McAdoo and Williams have persecuted the bank for more than a year, culminating March 30 with a refusal to pay \$5,000 interest on government bonds on deposit with the United States to secure the bank's circulation.

The refusal is alleged to have resulted from a failure on the part of the bank to make special reports demanded by the comptroller, the \$5,000 representing a penalty of \$100 a day imposed.

In its petition the bank declares that Williams exceeded his authority in demanding such reports and asks that United States Treasurer John Burke be enjoined from withholding the \$5,000 interest.

After hearing the petition, Justice McCoy granted a temporary restraining order against the defendants, returnable April 16. At that time argument will be heard on motions for the permanent injunction sought by the bank.

The increase sought by the railroads on cotton goods comprises an advance of five cents a hundred pounds from such points as Chicago, St. Louis, and Minneapolis to western trunk line territory, Kansas and Nebraska, and an advance of five cents from Texas producing points to the Missouri river and points west thereof, ten cents to points east of the Mississippi river and west of the Indiana-Illinois line, twenty cents west of Chicago, and ten cents to the seaboard by way of the gulf.

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The railroads on cotton goods and that because fuel transportation and wages were high in Texas, the mills could not compete with New England and southeastern mills on fine cotton piece goods. He asserted the proposed increase would be a heavy burden on the Texas mills and estimated that the increase yearly on one mill would be approximately \$4,000.

On cross examination he said that expected increases in state freight rates had figured largely in his estimate of the amount of freight increases and that the actual increase under the new rates proposed for interstate traffic would be less than \$200 on the net output of that one mill.

CITIES PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED BACK HAUL

Washington, April 12.—Representatives of Pacific coast cities and cities some distance back in the interior protested before the Interstate commerce commission today against the proposal of eastern railroads to

MAYOR DONN M. ROBERTS GETS SIX YEARS IN LEAVENWORTH FOR TERRE HAUTE OUTRAGE

Chief of Indiana Election Highbinder Gang and Hundred and Sixteen of His Confederates Will Go to Swell Population of Federal Prison in Kansas, With Sentences Ranging From One to Six Years and Fines of \$1 to \$2,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 12.—Mayor Donn M. Roberts of Terre Haute, who was described today by Judge Anderson as the "arch-conspirator," was sentenced to serve six years in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and pay a fine of \$2,000 in federal court here. Twenty others of the 116 persons who have been convicted or pleaded guilty to the federal indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the United States by corrupting the election of November 3, 1914, also received sentences by the United States district attorney's office here.

The indictments were returned in court Saturday but were suppressed for service.

Hoff and Shields, alleged financiers of the company, are charged with conspiracy. The others are charged both with conspiracy and of using the mails to defraud.

Notices of appeal were filed for the twenty convicted men who were sentenced to the penitentiary. Judge Anderson said he would fix the appeal bond the same as it was fixed in the dynamite conspiracy case two years ago. This was at the rate of \$10,000 for each year of prison term given. Robert's appeal bond was \$6,000.

Edward Holler, former chief of police of Terre Haute, was the only one of the eighty-nine who pleaded guilty to receive a prison sentence.

Elli B. Redman, elected judge of the circuit court of Vigo county ten years ago, and Sheriff Dennis Shea were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and fined \$1,000 each.

Harry S. Montgomery, president of the board of public works; Thomas C. Smith, city judge; George Ehrenhardt, member of the board of public works; and Edward R. Driscoll, secretary of the Vigo county Democratic central committee, were sentenced to three years each in the penitentiary and fined \$500.

Lewis Nunley, assistant city engineer; Elmer E. Talbot, former city controller; Hilton Redman, son of Eli B. Redman; John E. Green, proprietor of a second-hand store, and William S. Crockett, employee at the city cemetery, were each sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$100.

Maurice Walsh, county seal of the campaign fund; John M. Maxselius, city inspector of weights and measures, and a member of the 1911 Indiana legislature; Charles Houghton, assistant constable of the city hall; Joseph O'Mara, street commissioner; Alexander Ainsel, inspector of street paving; Arthur Gillis, freight clerk on election board; Joseph Brans, liquor salesman, and George Govers, gambler, were sentenced to one year and a day in the penitentiary and fined \$100.

Edward Holler, former chief of police of Terre Haute, was the only one of the eighty-nine who pleaded guilty to receive a prison sentence, and fined \$1.